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S. raises rates on commercial loans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (R) — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board today raised the interest rate it charges on loans to commercial banks by one percentage point to a record 13 per cent. The action, intended to tighten the board's squeeze on credit, was taken as government figures were released showing that wholesale prices had increased last month at the fastest rate in five years. Wholesale prices, which rose by 1.6 per cent in January. The board, the United States central bank, also announced that the nation's industrial activity continued to grow in January, despite widespread predictions of a recession. Consumer prices rose 13.3 per cent last year, the most for any year since the end of World War Two price controls in 1946. Today's industrial production and wholesale price statistics were indications that no early relief inflation was in sight, barring some form of government action.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Tito drifts into coma

BELGRADE, Feb. 15 (R) — President Tito clung to life today but official Yugoslav sources said there was virtually no hope that he would survive. The 87-year-old leader has drifted into a coma, and it is now apparently only a matter of time before he dies, the officials told western journalists. A bulletin from his doctors at Ljubljana, northern Yugoslavia, said his overall condition had improved since yesterday, and intensive efforts were underway "with the objective of maintaining and stabilising this tendency". The doctors did not say in what way he had improved. The bulletin said only that a "certain improvement" had been registered in his overall condition yesterday morning, and this was continuing. A bulletin 24 hours earlier described his condition as critical and very grave, following deterioration of his kidney and heart functions. His left leg was amputated on Jan. 20 because of an artery blockage.

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AMMAN, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1980 — RABI'ALAWAL 30, 1400

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lashes in North Lebanon continue

UT, Feb. 15 (Agencies) — Syrian peace-keeping troops have off a village in North Lebanon and sent reinforcements after their soldiers were killed in ambush, the force's military command today.

A statement was issued as rival rightist militias battled in the with mortars and artillery for the third day running.

A fierce clashes involved Falangist militiamen and supporters of President Suleiman Frangieh. The Falangists accused the of fighting alongside the Frangiehs, but this was not confirmed by any other source.

A statement by the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) said peace-keeping troops had cut off the village of Qnat after a soldier was and three were wounded in an ambush two days ago.

Langist Radio said Qnat village church was destroyed by shelling and women and children had been evacuated from the area, has been without water and power supplies for the past two

ADF command said its troops were combing the area around to catch those responsible for the ambush. Operations in the were still continuing, it added.

There had been 30,000 troops stationed in Lebanon under an Arab mandate since intervening to help end the 1975-76 civil war. Security sources said there were clashes in several other northern and there had been heavy damage to property. They had no figures for casualties.

roads to the battle zone had been cut by sniper fire, they said. The blood feud between the Frangiehs and the Falangists dates a massacre in June, 1978 of 32 Frangieh supporters, including mer president's son, his wife and daughter. The killing was d on the Falangists.

banon's left-wing parties yesterday called on the government a solution to the country's present crisis if it wanted to avert al fighting similar to the civil war in which 60,000 people died. ntics were still underway today to secure the release of a ped Falangist member of parliament who is being held in ta, the northern stronghold of Mr. Frangieh's "Marada" es.

abduction of Mr. Edmond Rizk, a former cabinet minister member of the Falangist Party's politburo, raised fears that the g in the north could spread to the capital.

Beirut, sniper fire kept the main highway linking the two of the capital closed today.

A commander of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, General Alexander Erskine of Ghana, today briefed al Sahim Al Hoss on southern security. He later met the Lebany command, U.N. sources said.

ere were heavy artillery clashes in the south earlier this week, g 10,000 war-weary residents of the port of Tyre to flee their . But the U.N. sources reported no serious incidents today.

Donald McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the United s, flew here today from Cairo and began talks with President arkis soon after arrival.

McHenry's visit is part of a seven-nation Middle East tour has already taken him to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. He a visit Jordan, Israel and Tunisia.

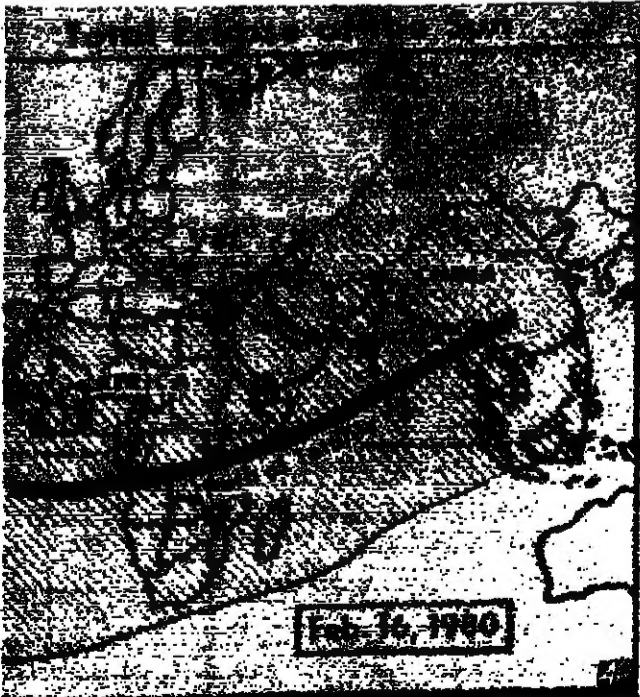
A brief airport statement, Mr. McHenry said the main purpose rip was to make first-hand contact with the region. He hoped ussions would enable him to carry out his responsibilities at N, in a more meaningful and effective way.

ere was light security at Beirut airport where the U.S. ambas- to Lebanon, Mr. John Gunther Dean, welcomed the visiting

in days ago the road to the airport was closed by a battle in Beirut between Lebanese army regulars and Palestinian-leftist in which 10 people, including the French military attache, wounded. But today the capital was reported relatively quiet.

terday U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter olence in Lebanon, at its highest point in several months, called uestion the country's ability to deal with its serious problems. said he did not want to imply that Lebanon was "ready to fly" but increasing hostilities by various "irresponsible factions" h had raised serious concern in Washington.

McHenry, accompanied by Mr. Dean, later called on Lebany- reign Minister Fuad Butros. A U.S. embassy spokesman said McHenry would fly by helicopter to the U.N. peace-keeping headquarters in southern Lebanon tomorrow before leaving nman.



Feb. 14, 1980

ase of the sun will occur today over a wide swath of Africa and including Jordan, as the map above shows. Nearly half the s population lives within the 6,400-kilometre wide path of the . Jordan is situated near the edge of the path and the eclipse will : just over 10 per cent of totality here. If the skies are clear, ans will notice a slight darkening for about an hour today, g its peak at around 11 a.m. If the sun is visible, the moon will : to cut off a small crescent-shaped section of the sun's bottom. : from right to left. However, viewers must not look at the sun y: this can damage the retina of the eye and cause blindness. :lapse should be viewed only either through a heavily smoked r : at least four layers of photographic negative film. Another :tain a "view" of the eclipse is to poke a pinhole, and a larger :s, in one side of a cardboard box, hold that side of the box :s the sun, and view the projection of the rays on the opposite : the inside of the box. The eclipse effect will be clearly visible. :erphoto map)

Carter optimistic, Waldheim to take 'important step' Bani-Sadr confers with Khomeini, to see students on hostages crisis

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (R) — Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr conferred with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini tonight and plans an early meeting with students occupying the U.S. embassy in Tehran, an aide at his office said.

The official Pars News Agency said President Bani-Sadr's 20-minute meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini was the longest visit the revolutionary leader had received since he entered the Mehdi Reza'i heart hospital three weeks ago.

The president told Pars: "I met the imam to brief him on the latest reports on national developments."

The aide at President Bani-Sadr's office said he planned to have talks with the students holding 49 American hostages, possibly tomorrow.

The president said in a French radio interview this week that he had devised a plan for the solution of the U.S.-Iranian crisis which would lead to the release of the hostages.

He told Pars tonight: "In a live interview with French radio and television, in answer to the reporter, I brought up some suggestions—that the U.S. must condemn its past and promise us that in the future it won't interfere in our internal affairs, and that it will not prevent us prosecuting the Shah for his crimes and treacheries."

Turkey army commander urges more power to combat violence

ANKARA, Feb. 15 (R)—Armed forces chief of staff, General Kenan Evren, said today the martial law commanders governing large parts of Turkey want increased powers to combat political violence, which has claimed more than 2,500 lives in the past two years.

At a sports stadium in the Aegean resort city of Izmir, troops were meanwhile holding hundreds of left-wing workers arrested after yesterday's battle for a state-owned factory.

In a speech given in Erzurum, where he is supervising winter combat exercises, Gen. Evren said that the martial law commanders have very little authority. They cannot carry out their task as they like. "We want our authority increased and punishments increased in order to overcome anarchy," he said.

Meanwhile, police commandos searched slum districts of strikebound Izmir today and residents said left-wing students were, sniping at gendarmes. But most of the city was peaceful and residents described the clashes as minor.

Reporters in Izmir said the arrested leftists were being questioned one by one.

Public transport in the city was not running, apparently because of a general strike called by leftist trade unions. Many shops and businesses were closed, residents said.

The Izmir provincial governor, however, described the general strike as a fiasco.

Martial law has been in force in 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces for the past year, but Izmir is still under civilian rule.

Search operations in the slum district of Cimentepe were launched by police and troops

Two Egyptians die in Port Said mine

PORT SAID, Egypt, Feb. 15 (R) Two Egyptian labourers were killed and eighteen injured today when a mine exploded at a club building site near the beach here, police said.

The incident was the second in two weeks. On Feb. 4, four labourers were killed and eight injured when a mine blew up at a housing project.

Officials here said the mines were apparently left over from the Egyptian-Israeli war of October, 1973.

Port Said Governor Sayyed Sirhan ordered a suspension of work on the two sites until the search for more mines was completed, the officials said.

"After this undertaking has been accepted by the United States then preparations will be made for negotiations to see what kind of decision can be made about the hostages."

He added: "This is what I said in the interview. But the prosecution and extradition of the Shah to Iran, the investigation of his corruption and that of America is a separate issue."

At the United Nations, a spokesman said today Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim may this weekend announce the composition of a commission to inquire into the alleged crimes of the deposed Shah.

It would be "an important step and a good sign" of progress in efforts to put together a package deal involving the release of the hostages in Tehran, now in their 104th day of captivity.

In Washington, President Carter said today he was more optimistic than he had been in several weeks about prospects for breaking the impasse with Iran over hostages.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said Mr. Carter made the

comment at a private meeting with a group of editors and broadcasters.

The president cancelled a scheduled weekend visit to his Camp David retreat amid reports that his administration was making progress in negotiations to release the hostages held since Nov. 4.

The White House spokesman declined to give details of the negotiations. U.S. officials, from Mr. Carter down, have cautioned against excessive optimism. But there was general expectation that the naming of a United Nations commission to study Iran's grievances could pave the way for the release of the hostages.

"There's a difference between something happening that is newsworthy, and a final resolution to the problem," Mr. Powell said when asked about the possibility of weekend developments.

White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan was reported playing a key role in behind-the-scenes moves to help in the negotiations.

CBS News said that Mr. Jordan, who helped work out the depar-

ture of the deposed Shah from the United States to Panama in December, was meeting a representative of the former monarch to discuss whether he would cooperate with an investigative commission. The meeting place was not disclosed.

Spokesman Powell, asked about the report, declined to discuss Mr. Jordan's activities.

President Bani-Sadr earlier today pledged to rid Iran of superpower domination, basing the country's independence on Islam.

In a keynote address at a meeting of 3,000 people from throughout the country gathered in the "Congress of the Islamic Revolution" at a Tehran sports stadium, the president said: "The decision-making centres will no longer be in Moscow, Washington and London because our people will take their destiny into their own hands."

In a two-and-a-half hour speech interrupted frequently by cheering, Mr. Bani-Sadr said: "We must remove all foreign hands from the resources of our country."

"The basis for the independence of Iran is to Islamicise our social, economic and cultural institutions. If we succeed, we will have a model society," he said.

He concentrated most of his fire today on the principal Kurdish political party, which he accused of wanting to split Iran, and a group of air force officers occupying the Tehran University mosque, whom he accused of indiscipline.

The president said he had received a list of demands from the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) which went far beyond regional autonomy and were in reality a blueprint for secession.

He blamed the unrest in Kurdistan on discrimination by the former Shah's regime and said his government would redress that imbalance and was ready to negotiate with any group which did not threaten the use of force.

On the 2,000 air force non-commissioned officers and technicians holding the university mosque to demand Islamic councils in the armed forces he said: "I want them to end their sit-in as soon as possible. Otherwise I will issue the order for their expulsion."

He said strikes in the armed forces were contrary to what he called "the iron discipline of Islam."

Israel rejects protests against settlements as 'outside intervention'

TEL AVIV, Feb. 15 (Agencies) — Israel today rejected as "outside intervention" in its internal affairs any protest against its settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, ambassador-designate to Egypt and director general of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office, warned that if Washington used the settlements issue as a pretext for changing its Middle East policy, "this would be destructive to the peace-making process."

"I deny the right of any foreign power to intervene in our policy of settlement. It is a basic inherent right and a most important means to ensure our security," Dr. Ben-Elissar, who becomes the first Israeli ambassador to an Arab country on Feb. 25, said.

A cabinet decision last Sunday affirming the right of Jews to live in the Arab city of Hebron, prompted public condemnation from Washington and a stiff note from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The State Department called the decision "a step backward in the peace process."

The decision was seen as setting the stage for a major policy shift of sanctioning Jewish settlement in urban centres on the occupied West Bank of Jordan. On Sunday, the cabinet is to discuss when and where Jews can live in Hebron.

Former foreign minister Moshe Dayan, who quit the Begin government over its West Bank policy, said in interviews published today the Hebron decision was "a most serious mistake... It certainly raises a big question mark over our intentions."

The settlement issue cast a shadow over the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. negotiations on Palestinian self-rule now reaching a critical stage with the approaching target date for an agreement by May.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Donald McHenry, has said that a "radical settlement policy" might prompt a reconsideration of U.N. Resolution 242 on which Mideast peace talks are based.

Dr. Ben-Elissar said any attempt to change the 1967 document would be "short-sightedness." Israel expects the United States to honour its commitment to oppose modifications in 242, but he charged that Washington was not doing enough to block a European plan for a new resolution on the Palestinian question.

The foreign ministry, meanwhile, announced that Israel had lodged a sharp protest against a statement by Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan that the Palestine Liberation Organisation should play a "full role" in Middle East peace negotiations.

"I really can not understand why the U.S. administration thinks it has the right to tell Jews where they have a right to live," Dr. Ben-Elissar told a news conference. "I can go to Cairo and settle there, and not Hebron?"

Israel has started work on a new Jewish settlement on the occupied West Bank, which will bring to four the number of Jewish outposts in the area overlooking the Arab town of Qalqilya, settlement officials said today.

They said 62 hectares (155 acres) of Arab land has been fenced off for the settlement where professional army officers will live. Another 186 hectares (465 acres) will soon be prepared for the construction of a fourth settlement some three kilometres away.

This follows the inauguration yesterday of the second settlement in the group where 40 families have settled.

The head of the Jewish Agency settlement department, Mr. Mattityahu Drobless, said at the inauguration ceremony that a master plan called for 11 Jewish outposts in this region, in which 30,000 Israelis would live.

Israel's ambassador in Washington, Mr. Ephraim Evron, returned home tonight for consultations in which the main topic is expected to be the American criticisms. He told a television interviewer that on the eve of his departure, Secretary of State Vance renewed his government's opposition to Israel's settlement policy.

Dr. Ben-Elissar said Israel listens to U.S. objections to the settlement policy, but complained that Washington exaggerated the importance of the issue.

The diplomat said he saw his main task in Cairo as breaking through "the suspicions still in the Egyptian mind" about Israel and peace. "The Egyptians are used to seeing Israel and Zionism in a distorted way."

Dr. Ben-Elissar also announced that the next session of Palestinian autonomy talks would be held in Zurich, Switzerland, on Feb. 21.

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Dear Mr. McHenry...

WELCOME to Jordan. We are sure that you are finding this, your first Middle East tour as United States ambassador to the United Nations, most instructive.

We believe that your stop here in Jordan will afford you a particularly valuable opportunity to view the Middle East problem from the inside. Jordan is the Arab country with the longest lines of confrontation with Israel. It is the party most intimately related with the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestinian issue and the question of Jerusalem. If the weather clears a bit while you are here, you can catch a glimpse of the Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank, the multiplication and expansion of which are a visible indicator of Israel's policy of creeping annexation.

An even more useful bird's-eye view of the problem will be given to you during your talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and other officials here. The message that will come across to you will be one of earnestness in its yearning for peace and pragmatism in its appreciation of the complexities of the problem.

Among the subjects which might be stressed are two items which concern you directly: a belief that the United States holds the key to a potential Middle East solution, both because of its capacity to prevail on the Israelis to end their blindly racist and aggressive policies, and because of an inherent Arab desire that the U.S. should live up to its ideals and cherished principles in adopting a Middle East stance based on true justice and reason; and a concomitant belief that the machinery of the United Nations must be fully employed in the search for a Middle East peace (if only, partly, to undo some of the damage done by U.N. decisions in the past).

It is perhaps already obvious to you the degree of sympathy with which Arabs witnessed the forced departure of your predecessor, Mr. Andrew Young, from the post which you now hold because of his contacts with a PLO representative last year. At the same time, while respecting Mr. Young's political courage, we differed sharply with some of his interpretations of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

You bring to your job a considerable background in international affairs, and a reputation for thoughtfulness and tact. We cannot ask you to represent the Arabs in the U.N.; we must do that ourselves and anyway your job is to represent the U.S. But we hope that this trip will have convinced you of the many areas in which Arab interests and American interests should coincide.

We hope you will come away with a full appreciation that our objections to the present negotiating process which the U.S. is sponsoring are not equivalent to objections to peace itself: far from it, for we believe the Camp David process not only to be based on a false premise — that peace is attainable in stages through negotiations with an Israel that is all the while expanding its policies of occupation and repression in the Arab homeland — but to be counter-productive, as it assumes the superficial appearance of a peace settlement while in fact leaving the core of the problem unaddressed. Your Arab hosts will quite readily and articulately have explained to you why peace is inconceivable so long as the occupation continues. Thanks for listening.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: A resolution by the U.N. Human Rights Commission on the Camp David agreements issued yesterday constitutes a "human" condemnation of the U.S.-sponsored accords, to be added to the "political" condemnation by the U.N. General Assembly.

The resolution, expressing the commission's grave concern that the Palestinians have been prevented by force from enjoying their inalienable rights, places the case on an equal footing with the inhuman practices in Rhodesia and South Africa, which have also been condemned by the international community. It also means that the Camp David agreements do not represent merely a faulty political action but an aggression on the Palestinian human being — and this calls for concrete international action to put an end to Israel's aggression.

The U.N., which has in the past imposed sanctions on Rhodesia and South Africa for their violations of human rights, should be urged to take a similar step against Israel. It ought also to warn the Egyptian regime against further interference in the affairs of the Palestinian people against their will.

Now is the right time to urge the United States to abandon Camp David and respect the wish of the international community, which considers these agreements an aggression on the Palestinian people. This will eventually lead to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, with the participation of all concerned parties.

AL DUSTOUR: For the first time since 1948, the western nations Thursday voted in favour of a U.N. Human Rights Commission resolution calling for granting the Palestinians their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

This unprecedented move represents an encouraging development in Europe's stand towards the Middle East issue and gives credibility to recent reports that EEC countries are preparing for a new initiative to solve the Palestine problem. The European stand can be considered the first practical step towards adopting a policy independent of that of the United States and free of Zionist influence — a policy by which Europe can secure its own interests in the Arab world.

According to diplomatic sources the projected EEC initiative calls for an international conference on the Palestine problem, with the aim of implementing U.N. Security Council resolution 242.

United States policy has so far revolved around the Tel Aviv-Cairo axis on the basis of the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. But of late observers have noted a new American inclination strongly favouring the solution of the Palestine problem, which constitutes the core of the Middle East issue. Washington has been increasingly discouraged with Israel's expansionist claims, and its settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

Recent statements by American officials on the subject could be a prelude to an EEC initiative that will be announced at a convenient moment.

Mayoral visit boosts residents of Jabal Nasr

Text and photos by Sara O'Neil
Jordan Times Staff Reporter



AMMAN, Feb. 15—As most of the inhabitants of Amman on this wet and dismal weekend settled for yet another Friday pottering about at home or with the neighbours, the leaders from one of the most under-developed parts of town, Nasr district, were making their way through the muddy roads to the largest meeting place in the area, Jabal Nasr High School for Girls.

They came there to meet the Mayor, Mr. Isam Ajlouni, and a small troupe of his men from Amman Municipality. The mayor, on his second such Friday "meet the people" expedition to different parts of his constituency since he was appointed last month, brought with him an offer they could hardly refuse—an unprecedented opportunity for the people to shape for themselves the municipality's plans to develop the area.

Amid a confused barrage of complaints from some of the more vociferous elders of Nasr district, the mayor's announcement that JD 500,000 has been allocated to the area for 1980 alone was met by resounding cheers.

As the mayor explained to the Jordan Times afterwards, "the ball is now in their (the people's) court for the first time. It is not only new for the Municipality to

The Mayor of Amman, Mr. Isam Ajlouni, expounds on the municipality's new policy of popular participation in government to members of the Nasr district community during his visit Friday to the area.

set aside a predetermined sum for a specific area but, more importantly, it is the first time the people have the task of choosing for themselves what should be done with the money." The mayor intends to allot such sums for one or two other deprived areas this year.

In an area where many of the 50,000-odd population lack some, at least, of the basic amenities such as roads, sanitation and electricity, half a million is only a fraction of the amount needed to improve the whole area (Mr. Ajlouni reckons about JD 7 million would be a conservative estimate). The people themselves will have to decide

on the priorities.

Jabal Nasr youth club was the first port of call this morning for the mayor and his team of six engineers. The mayor was accompanied by his technical adviser, Mr. Asad Abu Ziyad, the chief of planning, Mr. Ghaleb Baqa'in, Mr. Michel Qirri, research chief from the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA), and Mr. Mohammad Kailani, deputy technical manager from the Jordan Electricity Power Company (JEPCO). Two newcomers to the Municipality's engineering team also came along: Mr. Ghassan Ghanem and Mr. "Azam Anani."

At the youth club, accompanied by patriotic songs sung by boy scouts who lined the hallway, the group were welcomed by the director of Nasr district and representatives of the youth club, which is the centre of activity for young men in the area. Among those who came forward to encourage the mayor to continue the good work of attending to the underprivileged parts of town was the dignified Mr. Sanad Abdullat, an ex-soldier in the Ottoman army who settled in Nasr after the first World War, one of the first to do so.

Even fifteen years ago, the Municipality engineers recall, very few families had settled in the area. The 1967 Arab-Israeli war brought an influx of refugees, some 2,500 of which are housed in

Prince Hassan camp. Most of the newcomers, however, are Jordanians from the rural areas who migrated to Amman, bedouin from several large tribes and individual families who have made their homes there.

The conditions in many cases are appalling, "unbelievable", the mayor remarked as a land rover convoy made its way up and down the dirt tracks in the outlying, most easterly part of Nasr, past Prince Hassan Camp to Jabal Manara. Later, in the assembly hall of the girls' school, a representative from Manara, where about 5,000 people live, pleaded that the only way to reach the hill was through culverts. His chief complaint was lack of electricity.

Standing alone among all the menfolk, Mrs. Nuwal Abu Ramayleh, president of the local women's council for the last 13 years, listed building of roads and sanitation as the most urgent needs for the area. As one man after another jumped to his feet, some with fists shaking at those members of the municipality recognised as not being new to their job, and therefore accountable for the Municipality's many sins in the past 15 years, Mrs. Abu Ramayleh nobly pointed out that proof that the Municipality had indeed tried was right outside the school—where a new road was recently completed.

As order broke down in the meeting, despite efforts by Mrs.



Mrs. Nuwal Abu Ramayleh, president of the women's council in Nasr, tries to convince some of the unruly menfolk to keep in towards the end of today's meeting with the mayor.

Ramayleh and other reasonable souls to placate their unruly neighbours, the mayor observed that the people now face a new era in their lives, of having to think how to help themselves. They could not just ask the government to do everything.

The people were asked to form a committee of either 14 or 20 members, plus three representatives from the youth club. When this committee is formed the mayor will go again to meet them, using the club as a base. In this way, despite the fact that elder members of the community will doubtless dominate the committee, by ensuring that at least three members will be young and that the meeting place will be the club, the general benefits of the whole community, which is predominantly young, will be catered for.

Despite the lack of certain basic modern day amenities, Mr. Ajlouni also wished to play up the fact that Nasr district is not a degrading area to live in. Many people in the wealthier areas of town, shut off in apartments from the natural beauty of their environment, would envy these people who have their own gardens and livestock. "It is one of the roles of the youth of the area to encourage this awareness of beauty and health."

Once having decided how to spend the money, the people will also actively participate in the building up of the area, working alongside engineers from the municipality.

Also today twenty-one dunums

of land were finally handed after the people had waited two years for the municipal agreement to this plan. The area is used for recreational play and will be developed with the local inhabitants.

"We are finally giving a to the community to participate in their own development, individually they can not, they learn to organise themselves. It is in the Arab tradition, members of the community work together, but the city cut this into pieces. It trying to bring back their eration into society," Mr. A concluded.

King Hussein to visit Romania

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (Ag)—His Majesty King Hussein is expected to visit Romania today, the second half of his statement by the Royal Cox today. It said the visit: response to an invitation from President N. Ceausescu.

Officials said the talks expected to cover bilateral relations and international problems with special reference to the Middle East.

Romania is reported to have achieved peace in the East and President Ceausescu visited Syria and other Arab states last year.

Masri wins hard-fought election for Engineers Assn. presidency

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter



Engineers packed the Professional Association Complex to vote for a president of the Engineers' Association. Outgoing president, Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash (seated at lower right, with glasses) chaired the proceedings.

AMMAN, Feb. 15 — Over 1,300 engineers, some coming from as far away as the Gulf, gathered today at the Professional Association Complex in Shmeisani to vote in biennial elections for a new board of directors for the Engineers' Association.

In a hard fought election, settled by a run-off, Professional bloc candidate Mr. Awni Al Masri won the presidency.

Returns of votes for vice-president and the seven other members of the board were not expected until well after midnight tonight.

For the first time in the association's 22-year history, candidates ran as members of blocs rather than as independents. The three groupings were the Professional bloc, the National Bloc and a third bloc, which ran without a name.

In the first round of voting, Mr. Masri came in first, getting 519 votes out of 1,317. Mr. Tahsin Khreis, heading the third bloc, received 426, while Mr. Adnan Fayyad of the National Bloc got 372.

Since the association's bylaws require that the president must receive an absolute majority, run-off was held. Before the voting, Mr. Fayyad withdrew, throwing his support to Mr. Khreis.

A similar move had been made much earlier in the election. Originally Mr. Mohammad Jandaneh, owner of an engineering consulting firm, had registered as an independent running for president. Two weeks ago he announced in the newspapers that he was withdrawing and giving his support to any candidate who was self-employed and who would be able to devote adequate time to the association. Since both Mr. Fayyad and Mr. Khreis are employees in the Jordan Phosphate Mining Company, Mr. Jandaneh's gesture was seen by many

as a way of avoiding vote-splitting between himself and Mr. Masri, a partner in an engineering firm. Despite the support of Mr. Fayyad, Mr. Khreis lost with 505 votes to Mr. Masri's 602. Over 200 members declined to vote a second time.

There was wide agreement among voters and candidates alike that while the three blocs differed in approach, all stood on more or less the same platform.

Among the demands the three presented for the upgrading of the association were: the introduction of health insurance, increase of pensions, investment of the pension fund into industrial projects that will bring work for engineers rather than into banks, starting housing projects to provide cheap apartments for engineers, the holding of conferences and seminars as continuing education for engineers and the institution of on-the-job training for new engineering graduates.

All candidates also agreed that the association needs to formulate a more sophisticated means of

evaluating engineering degrees earned by Jordanians at universities with varying standards. Opinion was near unanimous that the association should pay more attention to the law that requires 50 per cent of the engineers working for a foreign firm here to be Jordanians.

In addition, all blocs wanted to improve communications among engineers throughout Jordan, perhaps through the establishment of clubhouses. Reform of the election process was also called for, with the aim that when the next elections are held two years hence, engineers will be able to vote in their place of residence rather than only in Amman. As it was today, 67 engineers arrived en masse from Aqaba alone to vote.

Although there are some 6,000 engineers in Jordan, only 3,500 have paid their dues to the association and are thus entitled to vote, according to Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, outgoing president.

Last week, he said, the 51 per cent quorum of dues-paying members did not appear for the elections, so, as required by the by-

laws, voting was deferred for a week. Under the bylaws, a majority quorum was not needed for today's elections. Mr. Abu Ayyash attributed the poor turnout to the fact that many of Jordan's engineers are working in the Gulf region.

Asked how he felt about the development of blocs within the association, Mr. Ali Suheimat, the Minister of Transport, told the Jordan Times: "As an engineer, I am shocked. The association has deviated from the professional ethic and been politicised."

Others did not take the development of blocs so seriously. Mr. Sa'ad Bino, the former minister of public works said: "I know some people are against it, but I'm not — I think it brings healthy competition."

After losing its bid to win the presidency of the association in coalition with the National Bloc, the third bloc dropped its candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Zaher Bustami, and threw its support behind Mr. Rayeq Kamal, the National Bloc candidate. Also running for the post were Mr. Michel Msannat, currently vice-president of the association, and Dr. Rouhi Sharif, head of the buildings materials and research department at the Royal Scientific Society, running as an independent.

For the remaining seven positions on the board, candidates ran in their category of engineering. Two places were allocated to civil engineers (the biggest engineering group in Jordan) and one each to architectural, electrical, chemical, mechanical and mining engineers.

The Professional and third blocs had candidates running in each category (the Professional had two for civil engineering), while the National Bloc had no candidate for chemical engineering. Two independents were also running, one for the civil engineering and one for the architectural engineering seat.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA) — A number of British experts will arrive here next month to supervise the implementation of a project for the electrification of villages in the Irbid governorate. A spokesman for the Irbid electricity company said all designs have been drawn up for the project, which will be carried out with joint British and Jordanian financing.

IRBID, Feb. 15 (JNA) — A psychiatric hospital will soon be opened in Irbid, the Director of the Health Department here, Dr. Radwan Hindawi, said today. He said his department was now trying to find a suitable building which it will supply with psychiatrists, specialists and equipment.

IRBID, Feb. 15 (JNA) — Final technical designs have been drawn up for a sewerage system for the city of Irbid, a municipality source here said today. According to the source the designs, which cost JD 25 each.

400,000 to draw up, also include a plan for the treatment of sewage water. It said the National Planning Council is currently studying offers by different firms to carry out the project, which will benefit 20,000 homes.

IRBID, Feb. 15 (JNA) — The Social Development Department in Irbid will open an orphanage for children aged between six and ten, a department spokesman revealed today. He said in the first stage the orphanage will house 30 children from the Irbid Governorate. The orphanage will be the second of its kind in Irbid. Another, bigger one, housing 100 children, is called Al Hussein Orphanage.

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JNA) — The military governor today endorsed sentences passed by the military court on 52 merchants for violating Ministry of Supply Regulations. The merchants were each fined JD 25 each.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibition

The National Art Gallery is open to visitors on a regular basis. Various art works by Jordanian and Arab artists are on display. The gallery is situated on the Muntazah (King Juan Carlos Park) on Jabal Luweibdeh.

Photo Exhibition

The Jordan Intercontinental Hotel presents an exhibition of photos on the Australian landscape and way of life. The exhibition is in the lobby in front of the Okaz Restaurant.

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant

A Q A B A, Opens on Feb. 17
Beside Samir Amis Restaurant.

W. Bank villagers protest planned Jewish settlement

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 15 (Agencies) — One thousand dunums of Arab-owned land in the West Bank village of 'Aboud, northeast of Ramallah, are to be taken over for a planned Jewish settlement called Levona, according to press reports here.

After the village mukhtar (head man) was informed by the Israeli military occupation authorities of the takeover, the villagers filed a protest against the decision and are debating taking the matter to

the Israeli high court.

The villagers say the land is privately owned and registered in their names. But the area between 500 and 600 dunums is "state-owned."

Levona is due to be populated by employees of fast craft industries, the press said. When the Israeli voted on Jan. 3 to establish settlement, the three from the Democratic Movement — Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, Justice Shmuel Tamir and Minister of Social Affairs Israel Katz — against the decision, according to the Jerusalem Post.

11 ambassadors recalled

AMMAN, Feb. 15 (JT) — According to a report by Al Ra'i newspaper, eleven Jordanian ambassadors have been recalled to the Foreign Ministry in Amman. The ambassadors have served in Washington, Kuwait, Ankara, Abu Dhabi, San'a, Bucharest, Manama (Bahrain), Ottawa, Khartoum and the U.N. office in Geneva.

Field trip cancelled

The Friends of Amman trip to Pella, scheduled Sunday, Feb. 17, has been cancelled due to inclement weather.

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Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Feb. 16 - 22)

EXHIBITS

DAY, Feb. 18: An exhibition of photos commemorating Army and Navy Day goes on view in the Soviet Cultural Centre.

ENDING: More than 30 etchings and mixed media works of Dalou continue on view in Al Sha'b Gallery through Saturday. Hours: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 4 - 8 p.m. daily except Fridays.

An exhibition entitled "Toward Computer Art" continues at the Institute through Thursday. An interesting collection of different types of "art" produced by computers and chemically featured in this show.

Photographs of France" entitles a show in the main salon of the French Cultural Centre. A smaller exhibition of photos and prints about the French satellite, Ariane, is in the Blue Salon on Saturday.

Works by Damascus artist Mamdouh Kashelan are featured in Ebla Gallery, approximately one block west of the Hospital. Hours: 3 - 8 p.m. daily except Fridays.

CONCERTS

RDAY, Feb. 16: The Parrot Quartet will appear in concert 7 p.m. Saturday in Al Kabani Hall. Artists are: William J. Parrot, flute; Reynald Parrot, oboe; Marianna Nomidou, violin; and Jocelyne Duville, harpsichord. The programme will be the works of Vivaldi, J.S. Bach, Handel, Telemann, and Loeillet and Frescobaldi. Tickets may be obtained from the Damascus Conservatory of Music, approximately 100 metres from the French embassy.

DAY, Feb. 19: Miss Arpineh Tussunian, a graduate of the College of Music, will perform in concert at 7 p.m. in the Democratic Republic Cultural Centre. The programme features the works of Franz Schubert.

SDAY, Feb. 21: A concert commemorating the 170th anniversary of Chopin will be performed by Valery Sagaidachnyi at 7 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre. The Soviet pianist is an actor at the Damascus Conservatory of Music.

LECTURES

DAY, Feb. 18: Dr. Kassem Toueir of Damascus National University will lecture on "Ebla, the Oldest Kingdom of Syria" at 6 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre. Following his talk, a film titled "Ebla: Dawn of History", for which Dr. Toueir wrote the script, will be shown (in Arabic). Dr. Toueir is the deputy director in charge of all foreign and domestic archaeological excavations in Syria and has recently returned from a lecture tour in the United States, on which he discussed the discovery of Ebla.

ESDAY, Feb. 20: In the second of a series of spring lectures sponsored by the Cine-Club, Mayar Dimashqi will read the work of the Syrian poet Adonis. Mr. Shawki Bagdadli will lead a session to follow the 7 p.m. reading in the Cine-Club (in Arabic).

SDAY, Feb. 21: Dr. Samir Daher will discuss "Les Illuminés d'Arthur Rimbaud" at 7 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre. Music will be by Benjamin Britten (in Arabic).

Dr. Kassem Toueir will deliver his second public lecture of the series at 7:30 p.m. in Damascus Community School. His talk (in English) will be the first of three-part series entitled "Archaeological Activities in Syria." Each talk will be given on a day and will be illustrated by colour slides.

RDAY, Feb. 23: "Shakespeare: A Modern Approach" is a lecture to be given at 6:30 p.m. in the British Cultural Centre by Dr. Subeil Badi Bushiri, a professor of English literature at American University of Beirut.

THEATRE

ILLY: A Syrian version of Peter Schaeffer's "Black Comedy" performed at 8:30 p.m. in Al Hamra Theatre. Sara Dibsi and Samir star in the production directed by Mahmoud Elmor. (in Arabic).

By popular demand "Cheers, My Country" is making a comeback engagement nightly at 8:30 p.m. in the Federated Workers' Club, opposite the Meridien Hotel. Duraid Lahham stars (in Arabic).

ENTERTAINMENT

CARNIVAL of Rio is world famous and those of Nice and



Ink and acrylic composition by Damascus artist Ziad Dalloul featured in a one-man show at Al Sha'b Gallery through Thursday.

Frankfurt have made headlines in recent years. Now the Meridien Hotel has decided to stage the first-ever carnival in Damascus on Tuesday, Feb. 19. Guests are urged to wear costumes to the lavish celebration. Genuine carnival decorations have been flown in from Rio. Everyone will be given masks upon entering the rooftop restaurant, where carnival foods will be served and a special Brazilian orchestra will perform from 9 p.m.

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, Feb. 19: "Les Sangliers", Parts and II will continue a series of programmes on the traditional country life of France at 6 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre (in French).

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20: "Adaptation Littéraire: Le temps des métairies", Part I is the programme at 6 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre (in French).

FRIDAY, Feb. 22: Part II of "Le temps des métairies" will be shown at 6 p.m. (in French).

FILMS

SATURDAY, Feb. 16: "Effi Briest", the controversial 1974 film directed by R.W. Fassbinder, will be shown at 8 p.m. in the Goethe Institute. Hanna Schygulla, Wolfgang Schenck and Ulli Lommel star in this modern classic (in German, with Arabic sub-titles).

SATURDAY, Feb. 16 and MONDAY, Feb. 18: "Class Tous Risques", a 1960 film directed by Claude Sautet will be shown at 7:30 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre. Jean-Paul Belmondo, Sandra Milo, Lino Ventura and Marcel Dalio star in this black and white film (in French, with Arabic sub-titles).

SUNDAY, Feb. 17: "The New Old World", directed by Enelie Torenfeldt, will be shown at 7 p.m. in the Cine-Club.

*** "Approach Alpha One" entitles a feature film to be shown at 6:30 p.m. in the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, with Arabic sub-titles).

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20: "The Drive" entitles a feature film to be shown at 6 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre (English and Arabic sub-titles).

*** "Deutschstunde", Part I will be shown at 8 p.m. in the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre. The 1971 film after the novel by Siegfried Lenz (Arabic sub-titles).

THURSDAY, Feb. 21: The widely-discussed film "Til Death Do Us Part" will be shown at 8 p.m. in the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre. The event is open only to graduates of GDR universities and their wives (in German).

FRIDAY, Feb. 22: "Harvey Case" entitles the feature film to be shown at 6 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre (English and Arabic sub-titles).

ELSEWHERE IN SYRIA

SATURDAY, Feb. 16: Thirty-five oil paintings and ink sketches by Bashar Issa and Khalil Akhari go on view for 10 days in the Arab Cultural Centre in Homs.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20: British pianist Richard Deering will perform at 8 p.m. in the Arab Cultural Centre in Homs. The programme will include the Fantasia in D minor by Mozart, three sketches by Frank Bridge, Sonata in A minor by Schubert and four Preludes by Debussy. The artist has appeared as a soloist and lecture recitalist internationally.

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please phone them in Damascus to 336-658 or mail them 10 days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus.

Chamber music minus one

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 15—The audience was in for a surprise when the Parrot Quartet turned up for their concert Thursday and Friday with only three members, on oboe, recorder and harpsichord, thus temporarily turning into the Parrot Trio. Another surprise was that Jocelyne Duville, the harpsichordist, actually played on a harpsichord. Though the fact had been announced, some incredulity was natural, since Amman as we all know, does not house a harpsichord.

The programme had undergone a slight change owing to the sudden hospitalisation of the cellist, Marianna Nomidou, for nervous depression. Vivaldi's Concerto for four was corrected into a concerto for three and Telemann's Sonata for recorder and continuous bass (Especially Music) was played by the harpsichord alone, instead of harpsichord and cello.

Monsieur Naudot's quartet in *ut* was played as a trio in *ut* (old name for do or C). Loeillet's Quartet in F was also accordingly changed into a trio, and Vivaldi's Concerto for four was likewise turned into one for three.

Hervé's Suite for cello and harpsichord had to be dropped altogether, and J.S. Bach's sixth Partita courante-sarabande (for harpsichord) was presented instead.

The audience's reaction was enthusiastic, by Amman standards, though appearing "a little cool" to Jocelyne Duville, who told the Jordan Times she was "used to more applause than this." On the other hand William Parrot, the recorder player, noted quite correctly that the audience was "very attentive."

One can hardly tell what made the evening more enjoyable, the trio's perfect musicianship or just the rare sound of chamber music with an unusual but pleasing combination of instruments. The whole performance was characterised by the same adverbs used to describe the three movements of the Naudot trio in *ut*: "leggerement, gracieusement, gaiement." Not only was the atmosphere light and gracious; one could add "refined, perfect, serene." Such refinement can be attained only by total mastery of the instruments coupled with total identification with this pre-Romantic music style.

The recorder revealed an unsuspected and fascinating velvety tone colour in Telemann's Sonata in C, which was executed with an amazing subtlety of expression. At Thursday evening's musical meeting, however, this piece started off with the recorder's running into a high shriek in the first few bars, whereupon Mr. William Parrot cleaned his instrument, remarking: "You have a very humid country!" This is an extremely unusual remark for Jordan, to be sure, but understandable this year, with Amman getting ready for its third flood.

Answering a listener's inquiry about the harpsichord, Jocelyne Duville explained that this instrument, also called the "Piano-guitar", differs from the piano primarily in the way the strings are made to vibrate. Whereas hammers strike the strings in the piano, small quills pluck them in the harpsichord. In a modern harpsichord, like the one she has brought along all the way from France, these quills are made of plastic instead of wood. Because the strings are plucked rather than struck, one cannot

accomplish changes in dynamics simply by a difference in pressure on the keys, as in the piano. They are effected in the harpsichord by switching a device placed under the keyboard, thus converting the one-string sound into a two-string sound, which given the impression of the sound's being louder.

Another switch permits one to change the sound altogether into a lute-like quality, as Miss Duville demonstrated by playing a Bach prelude. The obvious limitations of such devices are that one can only use them for entire movements, as the audience noticed in Bach's sixth partita and Vivaldi's concerto in F.

No, a pianist is not a harpsichordist, stressed Miss Duville in answer to another member of the audience. One must specialise, because the touch is different. This is true apart from the fact that music from the Romantic era and later is not written for the harpsichord.

This particular harpsichord, Miss Duville told the Jordan

Times is a modern one built specially to sustain travel strains such as changes in temperature and humidity. The legs can be detached and the rest is carried in a special case. "The only problem," Miss Duville commented "is the customs."

Asked whether the recorder is a rare member of chamber music groups, Mr. William Parrot reckoned that the Parrot Quartet is the only group in France to include the recorder. Although many pieces were originally written for the recorder, this instrument has been much disregarded in France and the more popular flute has replaced it in chamber music. He himself discovered the recorder only after he graduated from the Conservatory. In other European countries such as Germany, however, the situation is different, and the recorder is flourishing healthily.

William and Reynald Parrot decided to form a chamber music group seven years ago when they graduated from the Paris Conservatory. It was some time before

they found the right musicians to join them. All four players are enthusiastic devotees of chamber music, and Mr. Reynald Parrot, who had won first prize in a national competition for soloists and been appointed co-soloist at the regional orchestra of the Ile-de-France, gave up his orchestra career to join his brother.

All four players take time out from their teaching schedules in various music conservatories in France to tour not only the French provinces but also other countries such as Germany, Italy, Tunisia, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Canada and Holland. Their present tour has started with Amman, and will take them to Damascus, Baghdad, Saudi Arabia -- which seems decidedly to be having a cultural renaissance -- Taiwan, South Korea and Japan.

In Iraq, another cellist, Louis Blay, will join the group to make it back into a quartet. "But," Miss Duville told the Jordan Times, "he's not one of us and we're not quite sure how it will turn out."

Witnesses elaborate Palestinian position to U.S. church panel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special) — An interfaith panel of the National Council of the Churches in Christ (NCCC) heard eight witnesses this week at a public hearing preparatory to a visit by some panel members to the Middle East, scheduled for Feb. 25 - March 10.

The one-day hearing and forthcoming trip to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank, Egypt and Israel are part of the NCCC's effort to examine issues relevant to the Middle East before preparing a policy statement on the region.

The afternoon's first witness was Mr. Rick Seikaly of the Palestine Congress of North America, a private organisation which is the umbrella group for 51 Palestinian groups representing an estimated 20,000 Palestinian families in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Seikaly told the panel that to understand the crisis in the Middle East, three basic assertions must be established: (1) the Palestinian issue is the crux of the crisis, (2) the conflict is the most dangerous one facing the world and has the "greatest potential of inciting nuclear confrontation," and (3) "there can be no sustained peace in the area without the full realisation of the national aspirations and desires of the Palestinian Arab people."

Mr. Seikaly stressed that the Palestinian people "must be a full and equal party to any negotiation process through their sole and legal representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He also asked the NCCC to urge the U.S. Congress "to immediately suspend all military and economic aid to Israel in view of Israeli human rights violations including the establishment of illegal settlements in occupied territories and the annexation of eastern Jerusalem."

Ms. Anita Vitulo appeared in behalf of the Palestine Solidarity Committee which comprises Americans in the Washington area who have lived in the Middle East and who are in sympathy with the Palestinian cause.

Ms. Vitulo said the Palestinian quest for self-determination stands at the heart of the Middle East conflict. "The answer to regional security problems is the right

of the peoples of the area to determine their own future without foreign interference," she said.

Ms. Vitulo encouraged the NCCC "to seriously consider opposing all U.S. military aid to the Middle East and to vigorously protest U.S. aid currently supporting Israeli aggression in south Lebanon and Israeli colonisation in the West Bank."

Mr. Larry Ekin testified for the Middle East Research and Information Project which publishes "MERIP Report", an independent magazine focusing on the political economy of the Middle East and U.S. policy and interests in the area.

"The foundations for peace and security in the Middle East lie in a firm commitment to democratic principles rather than the imposition by military force of the demands of one people at the expense of another," Mr. Ekin said. He noted in particular the "colonisation process being carried out on the occupied West Bank by the government and military authorities of Israel."

"The systematic expropriation and dispossession of West Bank Palestinians subverts any peace process," he said, "in addition to being a clear violation of international law."

Dr. James Zogby of the Palestine Human Rights Campaign underscored the plight of the Palestinians on the West Bank, who, he said, are denied basic freedoms and "suffer from severe repression." Dr. Zogby called upon the panel "to address the situation with concreteness and to give immediate relief to those who are victims of the occupation."

Dr. Zogby said the Palestinian "remains faceless in the West," where he "has never been able to make his problem felt." The conditions for a peace discussion will not be right, he emphasised, until people in the West can identify with the plight of Palestinians as they do with Israelis.

The Very Reverend Father George M. Rados, director of "Project Loving Care" for children in Jerusalem and Palestine, represented the Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese

of North America.

Father Rados said the Palestinians have the right to national self-determination which, he noted, could mean a state of their own in the West Bank and Gaza. The PLO is the true representative of the Palestinian people, he said, and should be recognised by the U.S. government.

"To insure the security of both Israel and the new Palestinian state," Father Rados said, "a U.N. or U.S. force could monitor the borders. However, real security for both Israel and Palestine will come with a just solution to the Palestine problem."

Mr. Elias Al Hayek, executive director of the American Lebanese Information Centre, told the panel that peace will not come to Lebanon "unless the Lebanese question is addressed as such and not as a corollary of the Palestinian problem."

"The settling of Palestinians in Lebanon," he said, "will not bring peace to them or to their host country," because Lebanon is already overpopulated and their implantation would destroy "the delicate balance between the various Lebanese communities." In addition, he said, "the settlement of the Palestinian problem at the expense of the Lebanese people will serve only to create another refugee problem and might radicalise the Lebanese resistance in the process."

Ms. Gail Pressberg, who testified for the American Friends Service Committee, predicted that Israel would not risk severance of relations with the United States should the U.S. open talks with the PLO. She emphasised that Arab residents of Jerusalem should be included in "any autonomy process" and that "all steps in a transition period are contingent upon the United States improving relations with the PLO."

Until the United States, Israel, and other negotiating partners provide a negotiating incentive for the Palestinians, she said, it is inconceivable that any peace process will work. Ms. Pressberg also said that unless the United States "shows some strength," the Begin government in Israel will continue its settlement policy.


TODAY'S WEATHER

be partly cloudy to with a chance of scattered showers. The wind will be moderate. In Aqaba, it is cloudy with a chance of rain. Winds will be north-westerly and seas rough.

Overnight	Daytime
low	high
4	9
13	20
5	13
alley	11


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CITIZEN DIGI-ANA ALARM

Jordan beats Syria in soccer

DAMASCUS, Feb. 15 (JT) — The Syrian national football team was defeated 2-1 today at the Damascus Al Abbasiyyen Stadium by Jordan's national football team. The match, in preparation for the Asian Olympics play-offs was 1-0 for Jordan at half time. Scoring the first goal for Jordan was team captain Nabil Talli. Khaled Zu'bi scored the second 13 minutes after Syria scored its goal in the second half.

Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP) — Marques Johnson and the rest of the Milwaukee Bucks are beginning to feel bullish despite what coach Don Nelson called their "matador" performance in the first half last night. The Bucks pulled away after intermission for a 120-103 victory over the Warriors that left them just 2½ games behind first-place Kansas City in the National Basketball Association's Midwest Division. In winning its fifth consecutive game, Milwaukee was led by Johnson's 25 points, 20 by Junior Bridgeman and 14 apiece by Dave Meyers and Bob Lanier. Johnson added 11 rebounds, seven assists, three steals and two blocked shots.

Supersonics 93, Nuggets 84. Guards Dennis Johnson and Gus Williams combined for 18 third-quarter points as Seattle recorded its seventh consecutive victory. The Sonics regained their touch in the third quarter and outscored the Nuggets 16-2 over the final six minutes.

Nicks 128, Spurs 124. New York's Toby Knight scored 12 of his 32 points and Ray Williams nine of his 24 in the last quarter. Bill Cartwright led the Knicks with 30 points as the lead switched hands 35 times and the score was tied on 29 occasions. George Gervin led the Spurs with 32.

Pacers 118, Cavaliers 114. Johnny Davis scored 22 points and James Edwards added 19, including a crucial tip-in with 30 seconds to play as Indiana handed Cleveland its sixth loss in the last seven games.

Nets 131, Jazz 96. Mike Newlin scored 24 points as the Nets overcame a horrendous first quarter and rolled up their highest point total of the season.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP



Cindy Nelson of the U.S. Ski Team competes in a pre-Olympics downhill race on Whiteface Mountain, site of the Alpine skiing events of the 1980 Winter Games at Lake Placid, New York. (ICA photo)

England dismiss India in cricket

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 15 (R) — Bob Taylor equalled the wicket keeping record with seven catches for England on opening day of the golden jubilee cricket test against India today. Taylor's brilliant performance helped England dismiss India for 242. At the close England were three for no wicket reply.

Wasim Bari of Pakistan is the only other wicketkeeper to have caught seven batsmen in a test innings. He achieved this against New Zealand in Auckland a year ago.

Five of Taylor's catches were off the bowling of all-rounders Botham, who finished with six for 58 from 22.5 overs. Grahame Stevenson, making his test debut after Bob Willis failed to rep from a stomach upset, combined with Taylor in two other dismissals.

Jimmy Connors breezes past Geoff Masters

RANCHO MIRAGE, California, Feb. 15 (AP) — Top-seed Jimmy Connors rolled to a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Geoff Masters of Australia yesterday in a second-round singles match of the delayed \$50,000 men's tennis tournament at Mission Hills Country Club. Connors needed only 57 minutes to eliminate Masters and advance to the third round. He will meet unseeded Buchening today. The second round was completed yesterday. Both third-round and quarter-final competition is scheduled today, although rain is forecast. The tournament schedule hampered by the postponement of all matches Wednesday & rain. The inclement weather caused several delays in yesterday's play, but officials were still hoping that the tournament would Sunday, as originally scheduled.

In other matches yesterday, fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina rallied to beat Bill Scanlon 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, fifth-seed Harold Solomon downed Erik Van Dillen 6-2, 6-3, sixth-seed Gene Mayer topped Nic Saviano 6-4, 6-3, eighth-seeded Fleming rallied to eliminate John Austin; 6-2, 6-1, and 10th-seed upstart ninth-seeded Brian Gottfried 7-6, 5-7, 7-5.

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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مكتبة المصطفى

Huge mobilisation of reservists begins Salisbury bombings leave at least 2 dead

SALISBURY, Feb. 15 (R) — Three bombs exploded in Salisbury overnight and police found and defused a fourth one early today. Three of the bombs, including the one which failed to go off, were planted at churches. The fourth blasted apart a car in a black suburb killing at least two people.

The night of bombing injected a new tension into the capital, already shaken by a series of violent incidents in the run-up to pre-independence elections in which blacks will vote in less than two weeks.

The latest attacks overshadowed the results of the white poll yesterday, in which Mr. Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front party won at least 17 of 20 white seats in the new parliament.

While Salisbury authorities cleaned up the debris this morning, a major mobilisation of reservists began. British Governor Lord Soames is assembling a huge force of police and military to protect the election.

Streams of civilians arrived in taxis or were driven by their wives to military barracks for a call-up which could put up to 100,000 Rhodesian government forces in the field over the election period.

In major political shakeup Polish PM resigns

WARSAW, Feb. 15 (R) — Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz has resigned, Party Leader Edward Gierek announced today.

Mr. Gierek's announcement at the closing session of the eighth Polish Communist Party Congress came after the congress failed to re-elect the premier to his post in the ruling politburo. The government's performance had been bluntly criticised during the party congress.

"Mr. Jaroszewicz submitted a letter to the central committee asking that his name be withdrawn from the list of candidates and he also relinquished his post as prime minister," Mr. Gierek said.

Mr. Gierek, who was unanimously re-elected party chief, said the 70-year-old premier had expressed his desire to retire from public life.

Four members of the 14-man politburo were dropped, in what amounted to a major shakeup. They were replaced by four others.

Head of the State Henryk Jablonski was one of the ten re-elected. Those dropped were Mr. Jaroszewicz, former Warsaw party boss Jozef Kepa, former foreign minister Stefan Olszowski and former education minister Jozef Tejchma.

Elections to the party central committee and ruling politburo came at the end of the party's five-day congress here which was dominated by blunt and open criticism of the government's performance.

Mr. Jaroszewicz, premier since 1970, was seen as the main target for the criticism. When he failed to take the stand in last night's closing discussion session to reply to his critics, it appeared almost certain that he had fallen from grace. The 70-year-old premier suffered a major heart attack last May, but recovered to resume a fully active political life.

The removal of Mr. Kepa, who was minister for environment and local administration, came as no surprise. Mr. Tejchma, who recently resigned as primary and secondary education minister, had also been expected to leave the politburo.

World commerce said likely to grow this year despite uncertain prospects

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (R) — International commerce is likely to grow in 1980 despite uncertain economic prospects, but at a slower rate than in 1979, the world's leading trade monitoring agency forecast today.

A preliminary review of last year's developments and the present outlook by the secretariat of

the 85-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said immediate prospects were not encouraging.

"The long-impending United States recession is generally expected to be mild and of not more than average duration."

"However, with increased political uncertainty, and a weakened

state of business confidence, greater allowance must be made for the unexpected," the review said.

"Unless the recession becomes generalised among all the major industrial countries, which at this point appears unlikely, the volume of world trade should show a further gain, although not as large as in 1979."

The GATT document said world trade grew in volume by nearly seven per cent in 1979 to more than \$1,600 billion. It expanded by six per cent in 1978.

The review said the return of double-figure inflation rates in several large industrialised countries and reversal of downward price trends in others were important setbacks.

The shock to general economic confidence was reflected in a sharp rise in the price of gold. Consequent increases in the value of official and private gold holdings could further complicate efforts to control inflation, it said.

Economic policy aimed at controlling inflation should combine monetary restraint with measures to promote competition and make economies more flexible.

Governments should also seek to minimise price distortions. An important example of this was allowing domestic energy prices to reflect world market prices, the review said.

"At a minimum there should be strong resistance to the introduction of new controls and distortions, including those which inevitably result from policies designed to restrict imports or artificially boost exports," it said.

The GATT secretariat said two major problems in the 1980s would be energy prices and supplies, and recycling new financial surpluses of major oil exporting countries.

Uncertainty about energy would hinder investment planning, it said. This and other uncertainties explained the low level of fixed investment in the second half of the 1970s.

The new surplus of major oil exporting countries might reach \$100 billion in 1980.

Britain's inflation rate soars

LONDON, Feb. 15 (R) — Britain's annual inflation rate has soared to 18.4 per cent, dealing another blow for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic and industrial strategy.

Today's announcement came as a 44-day steel strike deepened and with some politicians in the ruling Conservative Party showing signs of apprehension over Mrs. Thatcher's hard-line approach.

The government reported that prices rose 2.5 per cent in January and this boosted the annual inflation rate to 18.4 per cent, the highest since April 1976.

With the exception of Italy, Britain's inflation rate is now running far ahead of the rest of Western Europe and the United States.

Government officials blamed the latest rise on high pay settlements and a jump in mortgage interest rates. They acknowledged it was likely to fuel trade union demands for wage increases to match inflation.

Hopes of a settlement to the steel strike suffered a setback overnight. Some 70,000 craftsmen and general workers employed by the state-owned British Steel Corporation (BSC) turned down their union's recommendation to accept a 14.4 per cent pay rise.

Trade unionists said their action would strengthen the hand of the 100,000 BSC steelmen who have closed down all but a few privately-owned

steel mills in a dispute over wages.

The government's role in the dispute was being criticised by some Conservative parliamentarians. "I think we have botched it," one of them said.

Ministers have refused to intervene directly in the strike. But Conservatives acknowledge the influence of Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph in the BSC's "almost insulting" opening offer of two per cent wage rises for the steelmen.

Since then the BSC, which relies on massive state subsidies, has raised its offer to about 14 per cent. "We could have settled for less by now if a less inflammatory policy had been followed," one Conservative parliamentarian said.

With violence erupting on picket lines, the government proposes to toughen legislation passing through Parliament to curb union powers. Moderates in the cabinet persuaded Mrs. Thatcher not to go as far as she originally wanted in clamping down on sympathy strikes.

Yesterday however, to the surprise of some Conservatives, the prime minister said she was going to cut the welfare payments which strikers receive to support their families. Only a month ago she appeared to be against this action.

Conservatives also feared the inflation jump would affect the ten-month-old government's chances of fulfilling its major election promise of further income tax cuts.

Canada's election dominated by battle between 3 leaders' personalities, styles

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (R) — A battle between three party leaders' conflicting personalities and political styles dominated Canada's general election on Monday.

No main issue has emerged during the campaign, and attention has been focused largely on how good a prime minister each party leader might be.

The following are thumbnail political sketches of the three men: Mr. Joe Clark of the Progressive Conservative Party, who is the present prime minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau of the Liberal Party, and Mr. Ed Broadbent of the New Democratic Party (NDP).

Mr. Clark, 40, became Canada's youngest prime minister when he led his party to victory,

but without an absolute majority in parliament, in a general election last May.

He was voted out of office by the two other main parties last December on a tough budget which featured higher oil prices.

In the current election, he is fighting not only his political opponents but also his own image.

Fresh-faced and boyish-looking, Mr. Clark suffers from a popular view that his inexperience and sometimes gauche manner make him unfit to be prime minister.

After he became prime minister last year, Mr. Clark was still regarded by many Canadians as uninspiring. But he won full credit, even from his opponents, for

his efforts at French, which he now speaks with confidence in this bilingual country.

The Conservative victory last year was largely the result of Canadians' desire for a change after 11 years under Mr. Trudeau.

The coming election will show whether Mr. Clark has overcome his image problem and convinced voters that he can do the job as well as his more urbane, experienced rival.

Mr. Trudeau, gaunt and athletic, stepped back into the political arena to fight this election when his 15-year-old career appeared to be nearing an end.

Miserable in opposition, he stunned the nation last November by announcing that he was going to quit the party leadership within six months, because he felt it was time for someone else to take over and he wanted to spend more time with his three young sons.

After the defeat of Mr. Clark's government, the party asked him to stay on as leader.

The enigmatic and brilliant Mr. Trudeau, branded by his enemies as arrogant, has been striving to play down his own personality during the election campaign.

In his few interviews, he insisted it was issues that were important, not personalities.

Mr. Trudeau, who entered national politics in 1965 from a background as a Quebec intellectual and lawyer, is fiercely opposed to the provincial government's plan for Quebec's "sovereignty-association" with the rest of Canada.

The NDP is Canada's socialist party, with formal backing from the trade unions, and Mr. Broadbent stands further to the left than his rivals from the bigger parties. A forceful and humorous orator, the 43-year-old party chief is an ardent critic of big business and American influence in Canada.

India awaits sun's total eclipse with excitement, curiosity, fear

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (R) — Millions of Indians are awaiting a total eclipse of the sun tomorrow with excitement, curiosity and a little fear.

Government offices and schools will be closed and the eclipse will interrupt a cricket test match between India and England in Bombay.

Scientists from India and abroad have set up observation points along a path up to 130 kilometres wide across India which will see the total eclipse and hope to make new discoveries about the sun.

The Indian public has been bombarded by warnings by scientists and astrologers not to look at the eclipse with the naked eye, not to eat two hours before or after the event, and for pregnant women to stay indoors.

Visiting American astronomer J.B. Zirker from New Mexico expressed surprise at the "great deal of panic and worry" among Indians about the solar eclipse.

Indian scientists will be carrying out detailed observation of animals.

Seismologists working in the Department of Earthquake Engineering of Roorkee University have said there is no evidence to support warnings by some scientists and astrologers that tomorrow's eclipse will be followed by a disastrous quake.

But thousands of people in a seismic zone in India's north-east region have moved to safer areas, and local authorities there have taken precautionary safety measures.

Fears of a big quake were increased when tremors were felt throughout north and north-west India yesterday.

Tomorrow, an estimated 1.5 million Indians are expected to take a dip in holy pools and lakes to ward off evil and gain grace at the holy town of Kurukshetra, 150 kilometres north of Delhi, and millions of others will bathe in holy rivers, lakes and in the sea at various points around the country.

Dutch Catholic dispute: 'Settled' for now

By Scott Thornton

THE HAGUE — Pope John Paul has secured a truce in a long-standing dispute within the Dutch Roman Catholic Church, but opinions here are divided on whether his call to observe traditional doctrines will lead to permanent peace.

The outcome of a unique synod of the seven Dutch bishops in Rome last month has been criticised by Dutch Protestants and progressive Catholics but hailed by conservatives whose views were largely vindicated by the Pontiff.

The Pope convened the 18-day synod to try to resolve conflicts which have arisen through more than a decade of innovations in the Dutch church, which has marked radical leanings and has often shown itself to have a mind of its own.

The gathering, first of its kind devoted to the problems of a single country, ended with a ringing defence of the conservatives' views.

The more radical bishops, who came under strong pressure from the Holy See to toe the line, apparently went along with the final declaration for the sake of church unity.

The 46-point declaration, signed by the Pope at a ceremony in the Vatican's Sistine Chapel, said there could be no compromise on priestly celibacy and insisted that theological training be carried out in closed seminaries or at approved university faculties

under the strict supervision of bishops.

It also called on priests not to form their own trade union and opposed moves towards greater interdenominational communion.

This last point was particularly criticised by Protestants. Even the secretary-general of the Dutch Council of Churches, Roman Catholic priest Herman Fiolet, commented: "We just don't know what the Catholic Church stands for now in the field of ecumenism."

Many leading Dutch Catholics gained a reputation as experimenters in the late 1960s and throughout the past decade, and this led to deep international disputes with traditionalists.

The papal ban on artificial methods of contraception was almost unanimously rejected by Catholics in Holland although they welcomed the basic encyclical on birth control for its unwavering support for the institution of marriage.

In 1978, two-thirds of the delegates to the national church conference voted in favour of married women priests. Married priests are allowed to teach in Dutch theological seminaries.

Dutch newspapers stressed the Pope's backing of the two conservative bishops, Joannes Gijzen of Roermond and Adrianus Simonis of Rotterdam, described by Professor Fiolet as "the two Roman brakes" holding back the church's advance.

These two bishops were appointed by Pope Paul VI in the early 1970s to counter what he saw as a radical trend in the Netherlands. They have since been on one side of the ideological fence, with four of their colleagues widely classified as moderately liberal and the Dutch primate, Cardinal Jan Willebrands, roughly

in the centre.

Bishop Gijzen caused controversy last year when he threatened to withhold the sacraments from supporters of abortion and practising homosexuals. He also opened his own conservative seminary, which the recent synod declaration described as a model training institution.

The Amsterdam Catholic newspaper, Volkskrant, published a cartoon showing all seven Dutch bishops jumping as the Pope, who personally chaired the synod, cracked a whip from the wings of a stage.

A cartoon in the liberal Rotterdam newspaper, NRC-Handelsblad, depicted the Pope as a ventriloquist holding Cardinal Willebrands as a dummy. It commented in an editorial: "It seems the progressive bishops have been thrown in the towel."

However, a prominent moderate, former national church adviser Walter Goddijn, said the Dutch church would still be able to introduce reforms, even if only on a restricted basis.

The communiqué made clear that Dutch Catholics would have to mend their ways and remain within "the universal church" and the Holy See had no intention of making significant concessions. Church sources here said some Vatican officials gave progressive bishops a hard time during the synod sessions.

The bishops themselves admitted in a pastoral letter read from pulpits that the Netherlands' 5.6 million Catholics — 40 per cent of the population — might find some of their decisions difficult to comprehend.

Most Dutch church officials say it will take months or even years to determine the success or failure of the Pope's attempt to restore unity

N. Yemen to hold elections this year

SANAA, Feb. 14 (R) — North Yemen will hold general elections later this year, the first since the state became a republic in 1962.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who announced his intention to hold the elections in an interview published yesterday by the official Sanaa newspaper Al Thawra, said he wanted to develop democracy.

The people of North Yemen — there are about five million in the country and three million working abroad, mainly in neighbouring Saudi Arabia — have no experience of democracy. The country has a 99-member consultative council appointed by the president but it has no real powers.

North Yemen has no formal political parties and power is still essentially a tribal matter.

The president did not make clear whether seats would be allocated on a tribal basis or whether the formation of political parties would be authorised.

At present, the political currents of the Arab world are reflected in North Yemen by supporters of the Iraqi and Syrian fac-

tions of the Arab Baath Socialist Party, Nasserites and communists of varying ideologies. There are also supporters and opponents of union with the neighbouring Marxist state of South Yemen.

President Saleh rules with the backing of the army, which has held the ring between the various political forces since the civil war that followed the overthrow of the monarchy in 1962.

Like his four predecessors as president, he has secured economic and military aid from East and West, although North Yemen's main financial prop has always been Saudi Arabia.

Last year North Yemen obtained a squadron of F-5 fighters from the United States in a deal financed by Saudi Arabia following increased Soviet presence in South Yemen and the Indian Ocean.

But a few weeks ago, according to informed Arab sources here, North Yemen closed down the U.S. military mission in Sanaa, apparently as a signal that it was not prepared to bow to pressure for it to break its ties with the communist bloc.

Despite the closure of the mission, the sources said, U.S. experts have been continuing to visit Sanaa to discuss defence aid prompted by concern about possible communist encroachments in South-West Asia following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The sources here said that with South Yemen an important Soviet ally, the American position in the area would be strengthened if North Yemen could be persuaded to remain at least benevolently neutral.



President Saleh

Soviet energy expert warns of errors in Moscow's oil policy

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (R) — A leading Soviet energy expert has warned that what he called serious errors in Moscow's oil policy would cause output to decline in a few years if left unchecked.

Mr. Alexander Krylov, an oil specialist at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, made the prediction in an article in the January issue of the Novosibirsk economics magazine Eiko.

"We are now running the risk of permitting serious errors which will need much time and great expense of resources and labour to correct," he said.

The Soviet Union is the world's top oil producer and currently exports 3.1 million barrels a day, though there are indications that output is not meeting expectations.

Dr. Krylov said that if resources were used up at the present rate, "national oil output will reach its maximum in a relatively short period of time and then start to fall."

The forecast echoed Western analyses, including those by the

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), that oil output will taper off during the 1980s, forcing the Soviet Union to join the ranks of the oil-buying nations.

The foreign analyses have been regularly ridiculed in the official Soviet press but never shown to be wrong. Last year, oil production failed to reach target, totalling only 586 million tonnes.

Dr. Krylov argued that recent rises in oil output were achieved at the cost of exploiting known fields so fast that productivity was harmed, and wells ended up yielding less than their full capacity.

To raise production under current policy, drilling teams bore an ever larger number of wells into the same oil field, he said. Water then had to be pumped into the field to keep the rapidly depleting oil flowing to the surface.

The 75-year-old scientist said this method reduced the life of the oil field, cut the output of each bore hole and wasted funds as wells were constantly being drilled.

decreases but that the faithful should cooperate in carrying them out.

The decision on a new distribution of the dioceses will be a major importance. The sources said it was not yet certain which existing bishoprics would be split up but they expected another four or five dioceses to be created.

The sources said substantial opposition could break out if progressive circles in the Vatican used the creation of new bishoprics to strengthen its own drive for power over Dutch Catholics.

Vatican officials have said a increase in the number of dioceses would help bring bishops and congregations closer together a make it even more difficult for the views of a minority to prevail.

The bishops reaffirmed their loyalty to the Pope as church rules, and said they expected to be obeyed by priests, monks and laymen.

This move was significant the Netherlands, where the groups are often independent minded and tend to be liberal. Some of their members have already criticised the synod for underrating their importance church life.

The sources said the Vatican was unwilling to give a major position to the laity, lower church orders in the Netherlands since this might create a precedent for other countries to undermine its worldwide ecclesiastical authority.

The Dutch synod has given clear signal to other Catholic churches, including those in the Third World, that the Vatican expects not only official decisions to be followed but that they should be carried out within universal church's existing hierarchical structure.

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